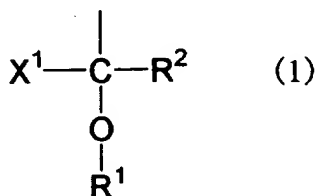


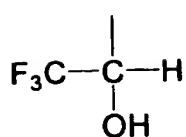
WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A radiation-sensitive resin composition comprising (A) an acid-labile group-containing resin having a structure represented by the following formula (1) and (B) a photoacid generator:

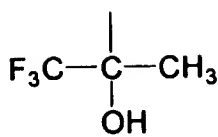


wherein R¹ represents a hydrogen atom, a monovalent acid-labile group, an alkyl group having 1-6 carbon atoms which does not have an acid-labile group, or an alkylcarbonyl group having 2-7 carbon atoms which does not have an acid-labile group, X¹ represents a linear or branched fluorinated alkyl group having 1-4 carbon atoms, and R² represents a hydrogen atom, a linear or branched alkyl group having 1-10 carbon atoms, or a linear or branched fluorinated alkyl group having 1-10 carbon atoms.

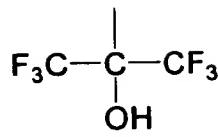
2. The radiation-sensitive resin composition according to claim 1, wherein the structure represented by the formula (1) is at least one structure selected from the group consisting of the following formulas (1-1) to (1-12),



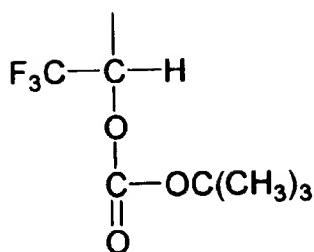
(1-1)



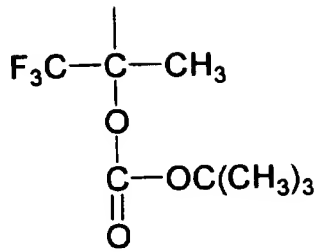
(1-2)



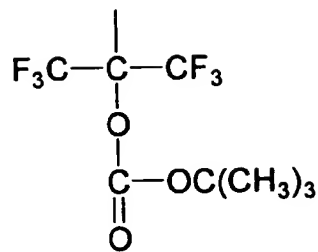
(1-3)



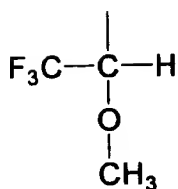
(1-4)



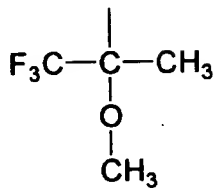
(1-5)



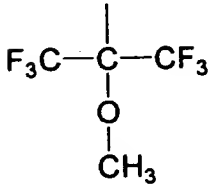
(1-6)



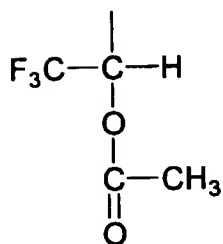
(1-7)



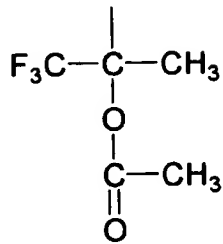
(1-8)



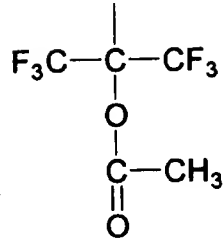
(1-9)



(1-10)



(1-11)



(1-12)

3. The radiation-sensitive resin composition according to claim 1, wherein the structure represented by the formula

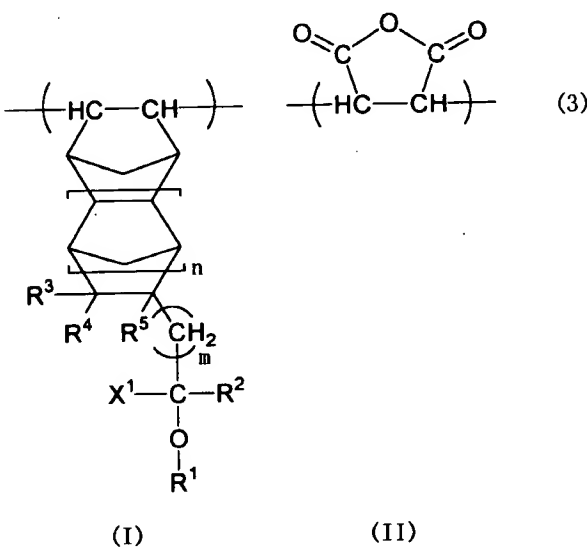
[illegible][illegible]

(I)

[illegible]

[illegible]

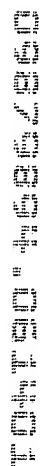
5. The radiation-sensitive resin composition according to claim 1, comprising (A) an alkali insoluble or scarcely soluble acid-labile group-containing resin having a recurring unit (I) and a recurring unit (II) shown by the following formula (3) and (B) a photoacid generator:



wherein R¹ represents a hydrogen atom, a monovalent acid-labile group, an alkyl group having 1-6 carbon atoms which does not have an acid-labile group, or an alkylcarbonyl group having 2-7 carbon atoms which does not have an acid-labile group, X¹ represents a linear or branched fluorinated alkyl group having 1-4 carbon atoms, R² represents a hydrogen atom, a linear or branched alkyl group having 1-10 carbon atoms, or a linear or branched fluorinated alkyl group having 1-10 carbon atoms, R³, R⁴, and R⁵ individually represents a hydrogen atom or a linear or branched alkyl group having 1-4 carbon atoms, a monovalent oxygen-containing polar group, or a monovalent nitrogen-containing polar group, n is an integer of 0-2, and m is an integer of 0-3.

6. The radiation-sensitive resin composition according to claim 5, wherein the content of the recurring unit (I) in the resin component (A) is 1-50 mol% of the total amount of recurring units.

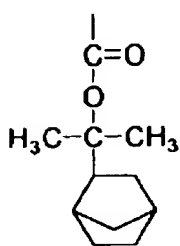
7. The radiation-sensitive resin composition according to claim 1, wherein the alkali insoluble or scarcely soluble acid-labile group-containing resin (A) has a recurring unit (I), recurring unit (II), and recurring unit (III) shown by the following formula (4):



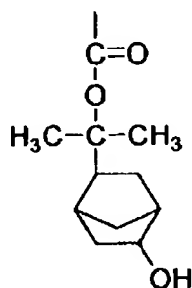
138

thereof, with the remaining R^7 being a linear or branched alkyl group having 1-4 carbon atoms or a monovalent alicyclic hydrocarbon group having 4-20 carbon atoms or a derivative thereof.

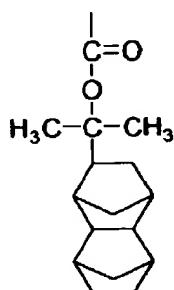
8. The radiation-sensitive resin composition according to claim 7, wherein the group $-\text{COO}-\text{C}(\text{R}^7)_3$ in the recurring unit (III) of the formula (4) is at least one group selected from the group consisting of t-butoxycarbonyl group, 1-methylcyclopentyloxycarbonyl group, 1-methylcyclohexyloxycarbonyl group, and the groups represented by the following formulas (ii-1), (ii-2), (ii-10), (ii-11), (ii-13), (ii-14), (ii-16), (ii-17), (ii-22), (ii-23), (ii-34), (ii-35), (ii-40), (ii-41), (ii-52), or (ii-53).



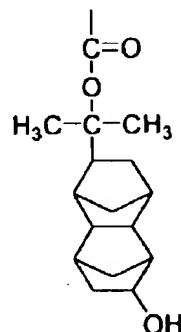
(ii-1)



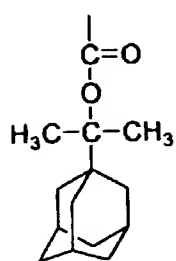
(ii-2)



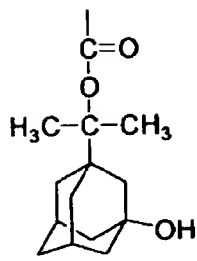
(ii-10)



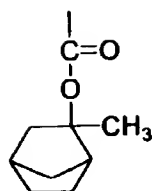
(ii-11)



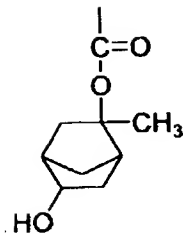
(ii-13)



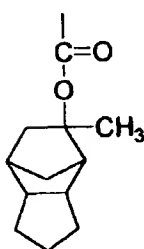
(ii-14)



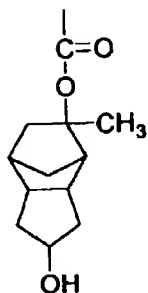
(ii-16)



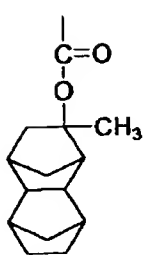
(ii-17)



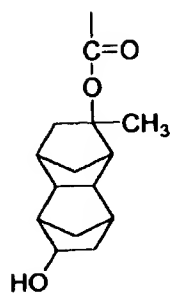
(ii-22)



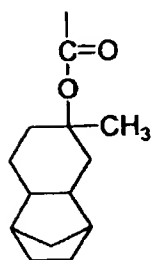
(ii-23)



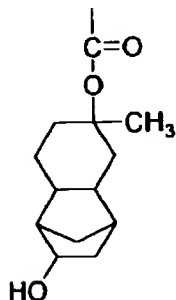
(ii-34)



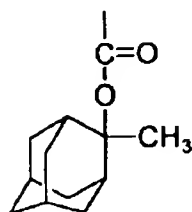
(ii-35)



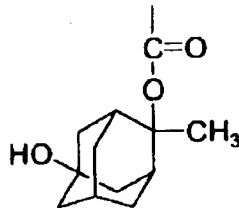
(ii-40)



(ii-41)

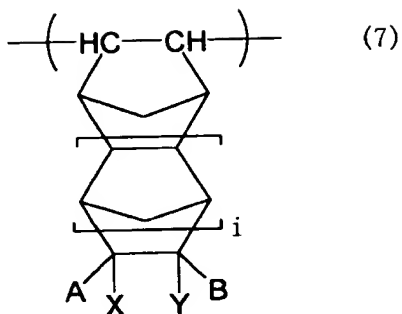


(ii-52)



(ii-53)

9. The radiation-sensitive resin composition according to claim 5, wherein the alkali insoluble or scarcely soluble acid-labile group-containing resin (A) further comprises an acid-labile group-containing recurring unit shown with the following formula (7):



wherein A and B individually represent a hydrogen atom or an acid-labile group having 20 or less carbon atoms which dissociates and produces an acidic functional group in the presence of an acid, at least one of A and B being the acid-labile group, X and Y individually represent a hydrogen atom or a linear or branched monovalent alkyl group having 1-4 carbon atoms, and i is an integer of 0 to 2.

10. The radiation-sensitive resin composition according to claim 9, wherein the recurring unit represented by the formula (7) in the component (A) is a recurring unit originating from at least one compound selected from the group consisting of:

a compound of the following formula (8),

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

With a few more years it will be as good as dead.

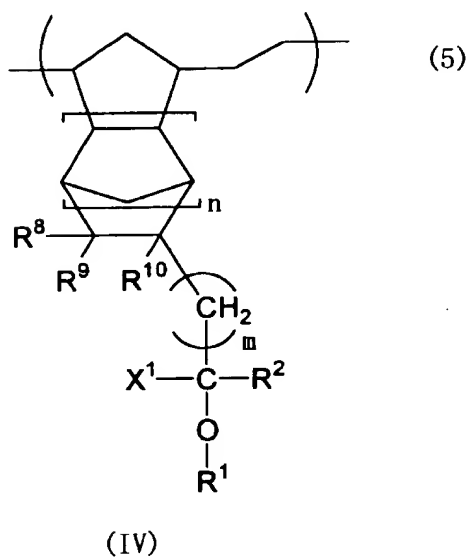
Their first step was to get rid of the old system of land tenure which had been in vogue since the days of the British Raj. They replaced it by a new one which gave the tenant a right of occupancy for a period of 99 years. This was a great improvement on the old system, but it was not enough. The tenants still did not own the land, and they were still subject to the whims of the landlord. So the next step was to give them full ownership. This was done in 1962, when the Government passed the Land Reforms Act. Under this Act, all agricultural land was divided into two classes: "ceiling lands" and "non-ceiling lands". Ceiling lands were those which were owned by a single person or family, and non-ceiling lands were those which were owned by several persons or families. In both cases, the maximum area of land which could be owned was fixed. Any land in excess of this limit was to be sold to the State, and the proceeds were to be used for the benefit of the poor. This was a very bold move, and it was met with much opposition from the landlords. But the Government stood firm, and the law was enforced. As a result, millions of acres of land were brought under the control of the State, and the tenants were able to buy the land at a price which was far below its market value. This was a great success, and it paved the way for further reforms.

In 1971, the Government introduced another set of reforms. These were aimed at improving the conditions of the workers in the agricultural sector. They included measures to regulate the hiring and firing of workers, to provide them with social security, and to improve their living conditions. These reforms were also met with much opposition, but they were eventually implemented. Today, the agricultural sector in India is a very different place from what it was in 1947. The farmers are no longer as poor and oppressed as they once were, and the government has taken many steps to improve their lives. However, there is still much work to be done, and the government must continue to strive for the betterment of the rural population.

[illegible]

1^{2,5}.1^{7,10}]dodec-3-ene.

11. The radiation-sensitive resin composition according to claim 1, comprising (A) an acid-labile group-containing resin having a recurring unit (IV) represented by the following formula (5) and (B) a photoacid generator:



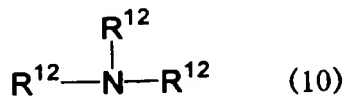
wherein R¹ represents a hydrogen atom, a monovalent acid-labile group, an alkyl group having 1-6 carbon atoms which does not have an acid-labile group, or an alkylcarbonyl group having 2-7 carbon atoms which does not have an acid-labile group, X¹ represents a linear or branched fluorinated alkyl group having 1-4 carbon atoms, R² represents a hydrogen atom, a linear or branched alkyl group having 1-10 carbon atoms, or a linear or branched fluorinated alkyl group having 1-10 carbon atoms, R⁸, R⁹, and R¹⁰ individually represents a hydrogen atom or a linear

or branched alkyl group having 1-4 carbon atoms, a monovalent oxygen-containing polar group, or a monovalent nitrogen-containing polar group, n is an integer of 0-2, and m is an integer of 0-3.

12. The radiation-sensitive resin composition according to claim 1, wherein the photoacid generator of component (B) is at least one compound selected from the group consisting of an onium salt compound, halogen-containing compound, diazoketone compound, sulfone compound, and sulfonic acid compound.

13. The radiation-sensitive resin composition according to claim 1, further comprising a nitrogen-containing organic compound as an acid diffusion controller.

14. The radiation-sensitive resin composition according to claim 13, wherein the nitrogen-containing organic compound selected from the group consisting of a compound shown by the following formula (10), compound having two nitrogen atoms in the molecule, polyamino compound or polymer having three or more nitrogen atoms, quaternary ammonium hydroxide compound, amide group-containing compound, urea compound, and nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compound.



wherein R¹² individually represents a hydrogen atom, a substituted or unsubstituted, linear, branched, or cyclic alkyl group, substituted or unsubstituted aryl group, or substituted or unsubstituted aralkyl group.

15. The radiation-sensitive resin composition according to claim 1, further comprising an alicyclic additive having an acid-labile organic group.

16. The radiation-sensitive resin composition according to claim 15, wherein the alicyclic additive is at least one compound selected from the group consisting of an adamantane derivative, a deoxycholate, a lithocholate, and 2,5-dimethyl-2,5-di(adamantylcarbonyloxy)hexane.

Add a'